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INVENTION

OF THE

To the School Children of Indiana

The Foundation

our forefathers laid for this great commonwealth of Indiana has given a superstructure we should all be proud of.

The Company

We are building on the foundation laid for us—we are making a creditable co-operative business concern.

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“UNDER THREE FLAGS”
INDIANA

EDITED AND COMPILED BY
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ADAPTED FROM COTTMAN-HYMAN CENTENNIAL
HISTORY OF INDIANA

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE
 IN RESPONSE TO A RESOLUTION PASSED BY THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
 FEBRUARY 2, 1916

WASHINGTON, D. C. : GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE : 1916

THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE, DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, HAS THE HONOR TO ACKNOWLEDGE THE RECEIPT OF A RESOLUTION PASSED BY THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES FEBRUARY 2, 1916, RELATIVE TO THE LANDS BELONGING TO THE UNITED STATES.

THE FOLLOWING REPORT IS HEREBY SUBMITTED IN RESPONSE TO THE SAID RESOLUTION:

1. THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE HAS THE HONOR TO ACKNOWLEDGE THE RECEIPT OF A RESOLUTION PASSED BY THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES FEBRUARY 2, 1916, RELATIVE TO THE LANDS BELONGING TO THE UNITED STATES.

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HISTORICAL

An Outline of the State's Development

The Mound Builders.--That the territory now occupied by Indiana was inhabited by pre-historic people is evidenced by their work, silent yet indisputable evidence of their former occupancy, which still remains. These works, notable in the southern part of the State, are in the form of mounds, memorial pillars, fortifications, weapons and domestic utensils that furnish abundant evidence to show that at one time, long anterior to the coming of the red man, Indiana was quite densely populated by a race that lived, flourished and passed on. The name "Mound Builders" is a term given to the people of the prehistoric period, and their work is described in the following:

See also page 114.

Under Three Flags.--The territory which is now included within the present boundaries of Indiana was formerly owned by the Miami Confederacy of Indians. It was first explored by La Salle in the latter part of the seventeenth century, about 1670, when he is said to have descended the Ohio river as far as the Louisville rapids. It is well established that he traversed the region of the Kankakee and St. Joseph rivers in the northwestern part of the State in 1670. Father Allouez, the French missionary, accompanied by Dablon, visited this vicinity in 1675-80† and French trappers and explorers followed at the seventeenth century.

See also page 114.

on the Ohio river opposite the mouth of the Kentucky to Fort Recovery and thence to the Canadian line was organized as the Territory of Indiana. The new territory thus comprised nearly all of the present State of Indiana, together with the area now constituting Illinois, Wisconsin, northeastern Minnesota and western Michigan. Two years later, by a clause in the enabling act for Ohio, the boundary between Indiana and Ohio was fixed in its pres-

ent location and by the same act the region north of Ohio was added to Indiana. In 1804 the form of territorial government was changed from the first to the second grade, thus giving Indiana a Legislature and a Delegate in Congress. The organization of Michigan Territory in 1805, and Illinois Territory in 1809, left Indiana with its present boundaries, and in December, 1816, the State of Indiana was admitted to the Union.



SEUTTER'S MAP OF 1720

Although Seutter's map showing the political divisions of America in 1720, is one of a valuable collection of French charts possessed by the Toronto State Library. The series is of interest in showing not only the political changes from time to time, but also the development of the geographical knowledge of the country, the changes in the names of rivers, particularly in the southern of lines and water courses.

Seutter's map has been selected for reproduction by the Historical Society of the English and American Colonies in the atlas "New France" published in 1906. It is the only one of the two vast atlases ever published in English. As a result of the efforts of the Toronto State Library and the Historical Society, a considerable number of copies of the atlas have been secured for the University of Toronto. The atlas is a valuable source of information on the political and geographical divisions of the continent in 1720. It is a valuable source of information on the political and geographical divisions of the continent in 1720. It is a valuable source of information on the political and geographical divisions of the continent in 1720.

Although Seutter's map is one of the most valuable sources of information on the political and geographical divisions of the continent in 1720, it is not the only one. There are many other maps of the continent in 1720, and it is important to consult them all in order to get a complete picture of the continent in 1720. It is important to consult them all in order to get a complete picture of the continent in 1720.



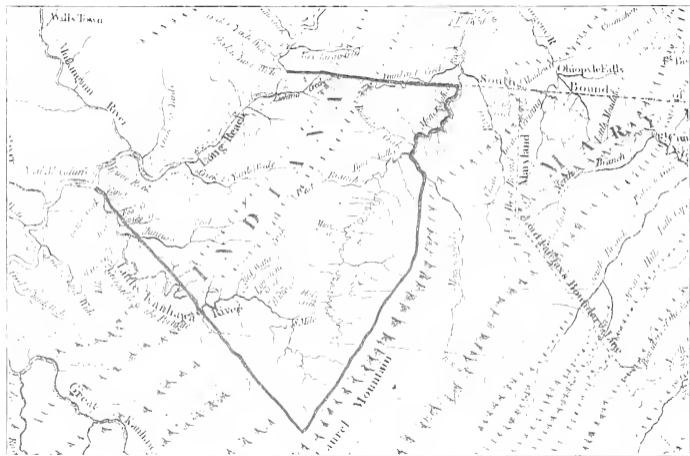
Scutter's Map of 1720

THE ORIGINAL INDIANA.

To those who never heard of any Indiana other than the one we live in the map here presented will, at first glance be an enigma. This triangular tract approximately enclosed by the Ohio river, the Little Kanawha river and the western ranges of the Appalachian mountains, lies in what is now West Virginia. Few maps present it, and none other so well as this, published in 1778, by Thomas Hutchins, one of the first American cartographers.

The original "Indiana" was recognized by that name from about 1768 to the latter part of the eighteenth century. Soon after the passing of the French possessions into the hands of England the tract, consisting of about 5,000 square miles, was given by the Iroquois Indians to a trading company that had been organized in Philadelphia as indemnity for goods that had been forcibly seized by some predatory bands. The recipients of this rather generous restitution honored the donors by naming the tract "Indiana" or the land of the Indians.

After the Revolutionary war both Virginia and the United States refused to recognize the title claimed by the company; Virginia took over the land, and the name applied to it ceased to exist. When Indiana Territory was formed in 1800, the name was probably borrowed from the previous tract, though why or by whom is not known.



Map of Original Indiana.

CORYDOR'S FAMOUS PLM TREE

One of the most famous trees in India is the *Plm* tree, commonly known as Corydora. Its origin is traced back to the tradition that during the period of the British rule in India (1757-1857) the delegates representing the shades of this tree spread their shade over the whole of the country. The tradition is quite old and there is no reason to doubt it.

As the picture shows, the tree is a *Plm* tree, the height of the shade of the tree is given by circles C. The circumference of the trunk is about four feet (1.22 m) and 17 feet (5.18 m) in greatest diameter (1.22 m) 13 feet (3.96 m) in shortest width (1.22 m) 97 feet (29.57 m) from the picture some idea can be had of the size of its shade.



THE CORYDON CAPITOL

The famous old Capitol at Corydon occupied by the Territorial and State Legislatures from 1813 to 1824 was never the property of the State. The particulars of its earliest history are largely traditional. It is said to have been built for the county of Harrison by Dennis Pennington in 1811-12, the contract having been let on the 9th day of March, 1809. It has also been said that it was built in anticipation of the capital coming to Corydon and that the character of its construction was somewhat determined by that anticipation and by the suggestions of General Harrison, who was favorable to the removal from Vincennes. Tradition also says, confirmed by this, that Harrison owned large tracts of land in the Harrison county and was the founder of Corydon. The same records that exist on the subject indicate that in 1814 the Legislature rented quarters other than the court house. The privilege of occupying the latter was not settled at once, but in 1816 the associate judges of Harrison county agreed that it "be tendered to the Legislature for their use as a state house so long as Corydon shall remain the seat of government."

A movement for the purchase of the old building by the State as a relic was agitated in 1913, but it was not acquired.



STATE SEAL OF INDIANA

The origin of the State Seal of Indiana is involved in obscurity. In the first constitution provision was made for a seal, and the Governor was authorized to secure one. It was ordered "press^d" at a cost not to exceed one hundred dollars, which sum was appropriated for the purpose. The design of it was as follows: "A forest and a woodman felling a tree, an arrow passing the forest, and dipping through the plow in a waste of forest, and the sun, snow, and a forest, with the word 'Indiana'." No seal is mentioned in the constitution.

The coat of arms of the State is also mentioned in the constitution of the original Indiana, and the same coat of arms is mentioned in the seal of Indiana. There is no record of the seal of Indiana in Washington, which bears date of 1802. It was in print in 1802.

The seal of the State is also mentioned in the constitution of the State, and is also mentioned in the constitution of the State. It is also mentioned in the constitution of the State.

FIRST PUBLISHED MAP OF INDIANA

The first published map of Indiana, by John Melan, appeared in 1817. At that period there were but nineteen counties in the State: Sullivan, Knox, Gibson, Posey, Warrick, Putnam, Dubois, Orange, Perry, Hancock, Madison, Jackson, Clark, Jefferson, Jennings, Spanglers, Riplet, Dearborn, and Wayne. It is to be noted that the name Lake Michigan is shown to be in the central part of the northern boundary of the State.



Fig. 1. The map of the study area.



Fig. 2. The map of the study area.

THE NORTHWEST TERRITORY AND INDIANA TERRITORY.

What is known in history as the "Northwest Territory," which came into the possession of Virginia by the conquest of George Rogers Clark, was transferred by Virginia to the United States in 1784. It was organized under the official name of "The Territory of the United States Northwest of the River Ohio" and its general government determined by the famous Ordinance of 1787, a distinctive feature of which was the prohibition against slavery in the territory.

From 1800 the whole territory was under the jurisdiction of Governor St. Clair, but in 1800 Congress made a new act, the boundary with the Western boundary of Ohio and extending through Michigan to the Gulf still retained the name of the Northwest Territory, but all to the west (including the present States of Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin and parts of Michigan and Ohio) took the name "Indiana Territory." In 1802 the State of Ohio was founded with its present boundaries, and this threw all of Michigan into Indiana Territory.

In 1805 Michigan Territory was cut off. In 1809 Illinois Territory was created, and this reduced Indiana to its present boundaries, with the exception of one or two slight changes. The original Indiana Territory had three counties, and one of these, Knox, included all of the present State; hence the saying that Knox is the mother of Indiana counties.

Northwest Territory (shaded portion indicates Indiana Territory.)



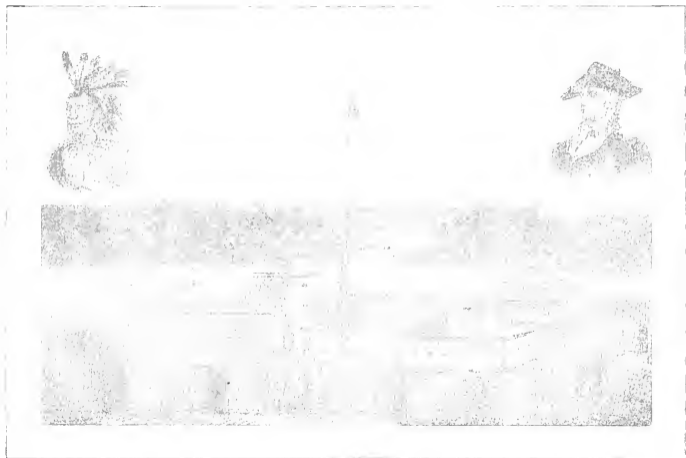


Third Capitol, Indianapolis (During Lincoln's Funeral.)

FORT WAYNE.

Fort Wayne, the military post, occupied a point of great importance at an early day, commanding, as it did, one of the routes of travel between the great lakes and the Mississippi valley. The Miami Indians held the place before the white men; then the French built Fort Miami there, and by the Indian treaty of 1795, following the conquest of the northwestern tribes by Anthony Wayne, the United States seized upon the Wabash-Maumee portage as a desirable strategic military point. A fort was built there by Wayne's force soon after his decisive victory at the rapids of the Maumee and named in honor of the conqueror, and in the above mentioned treaty it was one of the few spots on Indian soil that was reserved to the whites.

Early in the war of 1812 Fort Wayne, then garrisoned by about one hundred men, many of whom were unfit for duty, and commanded by an officer who was incapacitated by intemperance, was invested by a force of Indians numbering one to one. Even at that the besiegers resorted to treachery, the plan being to invite a conference at which the chiefs should carry away as concealed beneath their blankets. At the appropriate moment they were to attack the officers with whom they were conferring and then throw open the fort gates to their followers. Fortunately this scheme did not carry, and after seven days more of vigorous siege General Harrison at the head of a large force arrived and relieved the garrison.



Fort Wayne, 1794.

HARMONIE AND NEW HARMONY.

Two communities in Posey county, "Harmonie" and "New Harmony" are distinctive features in the States' history, and have an abiding interest for the student of social experiment.

One of these Harmonies was established in 1825 by George Rapp and his followers, German religious sect. These purchased a tract of 36000 acres and built the settlement on the W. side of the river. The settlement was called "New Harmony" because it was to be a "New Harmony" of all religions. They were to establish an order of life, based on the principles of the Bible, and to be a model for the world. The settlement was the first attempt at a social experiment in the United States.

George Rapp and his followers believed in the "Kingdom of God on Earth" and sought to create a society based on the principles of the Bible. They were to be a model for the world. The settlement was the first attempt at a social experiment in the United States. The settlement was the first attempt at a social experiment in the United States.

Owen and his chief worker, William Maclure, whose plan it was to establish a great school, soon left the community in the hands of others. It failed utterly of the original intentions, but the able men who continued to reside there gave the town a character that is unique in our annals.



THE "CAPITAL IN THE WOODS"

Indianapolis, in its earlier days, was appropriately called the "Capital in the Woods" because it was planted in the heart of the wilderness sixty miles from the nearest other settlement. It was usually late founded with some reference to surrounding settlements and existing social needs. Indianapolis was founded with one distinct idea of a future need—that of a new permanent capital, which must be somewhere near the center of the State.

The United States had given to Indiana four square miles of land for its capital with the proviso that it could be anywhere in territory not reserved. As soon as the central portion of the State was thrown open the legislature appointed ten commissioners from various counties to locate the site. Nine of these served, and three places in each county as an aid received consideration. One of these was the trading post of William Conners four miles south of the site of Noblesville, one was the mouth of Fall creek, where several squatters had made a settlement, and the third was another squatter settlement at the banks of White river where the village of Waverly now stands in Morgan county. The Fall creek site was chosen. The town was founded in 1821, under the supervision of Christopher Harrison, but it did not become the capital in reality until 1825, when the State offices were removed from Corydon.



"Capital in the Woods." (Indianapolis, 1870.)

THE TERRITORIAL LEGISLATIVE
BUILDING

1911. The frame house was presented as
being a structure as required by the
law, as the first required and it was to
be built on the site of the building. It was
the only one of the kind in the territory.
The building was built in 1911 and was
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Neel's Mill — "Underground Railroad" Station on Eel River in Clay Co.



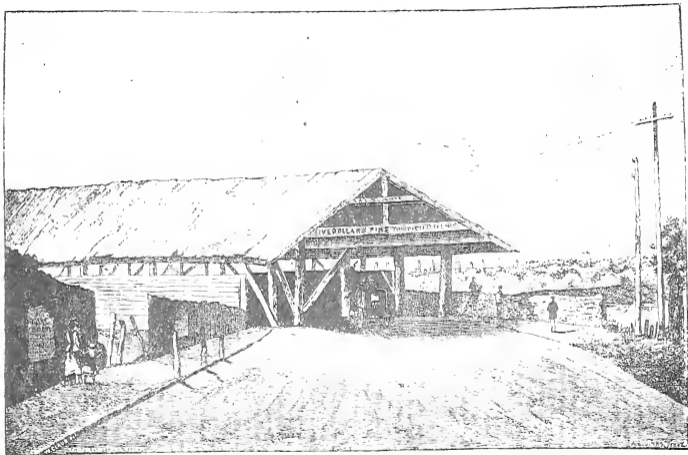
First "Crazy" Asylum, Indianapolis.

THE NATIONAL ROAD BRIDGE.

The old covered bridge which was for many years looked upon as one of the "antiquities" of Indianapolis spanned White river and gave passage to the great National Road, which ran from Cumberland Md., into western Illinois. This thoroughfare reached Indiana in 1827 and the White river bridge was built out of a congressional appropriation made in 1831. Its cost was \$18,000 and its builders are given as William Wernweg and Walter Blake. It was known as a "Wernweg" bridge from the fact that its arches of wood were constructed from a design invented by Wernweg. It was a staunch old structure and the timbers in it were as sound when torn down as when put in place.

As another bridge to take the Washington street traffic was built before the old bridge was removed, an effort was made by some to preserve the old relic, which had been in service for more than sixty years, but the powers that were proved impervious to any sentiment of this sort.

The National road, which was the great highway from East to West before the railroads came into general use, was originally to have passed farther to the south, but through the influence of Senator Oliver H. Smith the route was shifted so as to be in Indianapolis. The founding of the road was authorized by an act of Congress, passed March 9, 1806, signed by President Thomas Jefferson.



Old National Road Bridge. (Over White River, Indianapolis.)

**THE OLD STATE TREASURY HOUSE,
CORYDON, 1823-1824.**

This beautiful brick residence, now the home of Mrs. A. W. Brewster, at Corydon was the State Treasury Building in 1823 and 1824. In the papers it was the home of Samuel Merrill, Treasurer of State. The valuables and funds (mostly in silver) of the young State are said to have been kept in strong boxes in the cellar.

It is entered by an outside stairway to the east of the front porch. From this cellar the treasury was taken out in November 1824 and with other property, documents and records of state in Mr. Merrill's custody, loaded into four four-wheeled wagons and carried over 125 miles of bottomless mud roads to the new capital at Indianapolis. The house, nearly 100 years old, is one of the handsomest houses in Indiana, and bids fair to last another century.

It was the birthplace of Catherine Merrill, one of the best known of Indiana's teachers.



The Old Treasury House, Corvallis, Oregon, 1823-1824.

THE CAPITAL—"INDIANAPOLIS"

"Adorned with cultivation's countless charms:
Orchards and gardens perfume every gale;
The sounds of busy, merry life prevail;
Afar, around, on every lovely height,
The quiet homestead rises on the sight;
And towers the dome, each honest Hoosier's
pride,
Upon its own romantic river's side,
Where 'legislation's sovereign powers' abide,
Shrined in our famous capital, whose name
Reflects that of the State and crowns her
fame."

From the Poem "Indiana," by Isaac H. Julian.



Upper Capitol Building - Indianapolis



Marion County Court House - Indianapolis



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The training school for nurses in connection with the Doctor W. B. Fletcher's Sanatorium was established in 1889 and its graduates are admitted to examination before the Indiana State Board of Registration for State license and to membership in the State Nurses' Association.

The work of the school covers a period of three years, which gives a course in the scientific care of nervous invalids, in general nursing and in the care of surgical cases. By arrangement with the management of the Florence Critchfield Home the

student nurses receive practical training in obstetrical work at that institution, which affords unusual facilities in this branch of nursing.

“Neuronhurst”—Dr. W. B. Fletcher's Sanatorium was established in 1888 by Dr. W. B. Fletcher for the treatment of nervous diseases. He associated with him in establishing the sanatorium Dr. Mary A. Spink who for twenty years worked side by side with him in the amelioration of the sick and nervous patients who came to the institution for treatment. She now has complete charge of the management of the medical department of the sanatorium, which has been incorporated under the laws of the State of Indiana.

For fuller information in regard to the Training School for Nurses and the Sanatorium, write “NEURONHURST”.

*W. B. Fletcher Sanatorium,
1140 E. Market Street
Indianapolis, Ind.*



Neuronia (1851) - Built in 1851

THE HOOSIER'S NEST

On the hillside where west
A streamlet found the storied nest
Nestling within a log-cabin,
Dried and weathered to good Queen Mab's use,
The stranger stood with arms
Who had the Foxes of a prairie,
And down he looked as he might at
He said, "I do hope you and the children
The Hoosier met here at the door
Their salutations soon were over
He took the stranger's horse, and
And is a stout sapling tree"
Then, to the camp, the saddle of
He had hung on a sugar trough.
The stranger seemed to enter in
To entrance, rising with a smile
A manifest strong desire
To seat himself by the log he
Where half a dozen Hoosiers
With "well" and "hullo" and "how do you
Whose head, bare feet and shaggy
Seemed much inclined to know their tale
But Malin, anxious to get
He replied, but with a smile
He called out, "Hello"
And soon the stranger

Invited shortly to the fire
Of venison, milk and corn
The stranger made a goodly meal
And glances round the camp
The side was lit by
The other spread of things
Dried pumpkins, of which were strong,
Where venison buns in
Two rolls placed atop the
Three dogs lay stretched
In short, the dinner
With a contented
The host, who expected
On game of language, and
Luscious, and great
"Well, some of all these
of subtle and
And then—
No matter how the
The application I intended
Is from the nation, see
Who seemed to call
That "hello" and
And then the stranger

1855

1917

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